

Falconer, Sir Robert Alexander

Drafts of speeches, reports, memos, etc.

1915-1916

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THE EFFECT OF THE WAR ON CHARACTER.

The longer this war lasts the more deeply do the furrows run on the face of our national character. While even at the beginning it was recognized that Canada in entering upon it was pledging to undertake great sacrifices, yet those who enlisted in the first contingent did not dream that they were but the first draught of armies that would increase to 100,000, 250,000, it may be 500,000 men, and which would require enormous effort for their formation and maintenance. They did not foresee that businesses would be interfered with, banks handicapped, medical service seriously crippled in country parts and universities^{be} reduced in staff and attendance to small proportions. Nor did it occur to them that this would become a testing time for multitudes of young men all over this country who would for weeks and months carry round with them the burden of an undecided answer as to duty, and also a testing of their parents and friends, for often men are faced by the stern necessity of choosing between the prohibition of a parent and the call of country. Never before in our history has this hard alternative been put to so many and so powerfully.

Such decisions drive deep lines even on a young face and the traces of them will not disappear soon. But even when no such hard choice confronts a man he has to decide between other lesser duties or his own happiness and the higher duty of giving himself to serve his country as may seem best. Such a decision when made aright also lines the face and puts a new resolution into the eye and helps one to walk with a less faltering tread through life.

This decision repeated again and again has become almost a national response to a moral issue. Through its sons and their parents the nation is looking issues squarely in the face, and putting away from it thoughts of ease and ^{of} the mere accumulation of material goods. The people say openly and unabashed that these do not count when the conserving of moral principles is at stake. It has been a fine revelation of hidden qualities. Hitherto we had been accustomed to judge character by too superficial traits. There were conventional standards, society ways, group habits which we often confused with essential forms of good or bad conduct, or which we created into normal rules for rating the quality of men and women. These were like summer boats on an inland lake. Men who in pre-war days had no interest in such traffic are now found to be willing to venture into the open ocean in a furious gale when the preservation of the best gifts of our life depends upon the finest seamanship. Men are ready to be mariners when they would not consent to take charge of pleasure-boats, and the virtues of the one class are greater than those of the other.

Before this war we were in danger of having a manhood of small stature because our youth did not need to stretch up in order to reach high fruit that dangled beyond the small man's reach. The fruit on the lower branches was abundant enough - all sorts of openings in business, ^{and in} the professions where what was called "big money" might be got - but the best fruit of life is on the top branches and men were content with the plentiful supply that was within an average grasp. When men turned to politics they were too apt to think of

party-patronage. We did not accord to public service the honour and reward that made it a sufficiently ripe and tasteful fruit to be seized as the best reward that one who wished to serve his country could get. When they thought of the Church they set their mind too much on its hum-drum round with the petty cares of the pastoral life, instead of realizing that the Church may become the most powerful organisation for inspiring men and women with standards of noble living and worthy dying and with such hopes for life as will crown our present incompleteness with a divine greatness. In all departments of life we had been content with jogging along from day to day without taking much thought of where the road we were on was leading. Or to change the figure we were not unlike those who do their statute labour near their own farms, throwing up a little earth from the roadside ditch, putting on a few stones, filling in the miry spots, but ^{our} ~~their~~ ^{was} labour is very ineffective and year after year the same thing has to be done over. This war should give us a new idea of how to plan the highways of our life and how to spend our labour that it will not be wasted.

We must not object to do the little things, for a multitude of little things constitute in the end great effort and effective results; we shall never escape drudgery and pettiness whether in politics, Church, or business, but if this war shall have taught us that politics, Church and business have high human aims in view, that rich fruit is ready to be plucked from the higher branches, ^{and place them} We will take the little things, the details, the drudgeries ^{as stones placed}

one upon the other in order to get a foundation on which we may stand to reach the fruit.

It is to be expected that young men who have been educated as our boys have been during these years will have much greater resolution and independence than their predecessors. A man does not confront the most serious decision that can be presented to him and look death squarely in the face without getting a stronger character. He has made at least one choice that has forced on him the difference between the essential and the non-essential. As a soldier he lives under discipline and has been taught to obey orders. The better educated he is the greater will be the effect of this discipline for he will not be turned into a machine, but will acquire a deeper insight into his physical and moral powers and will have them under more complete control.

As a result therefore of this time of decision we may confidently expect that our men who return and those who stand ready to go, but who may not be called upon to cross the seas, will be more intelligent citizens with a sense of the value of higher things. Like the Gulf Stream which brings a genial atmosphere and rich growth to the lands on whose shores it washes, the tide of returning soldiers should dispense a better climate to our land, one in which rarer virtues will blossom and richer fruits come to their perfection.

1915-1916
Royal Ontario Museum

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Archaeology, Geology, Mineralogy, Palaeontology, Zoology.

Students of the University in all departments are recommended to avail themselves of the privileges of the Museum, which, although under separate control, is intimately connection with the work of the University.

The Museum is open on all week days from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. The Admission is free to the public on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday. On other days an admission fee of fifteen cents is charged.

By a resolution of the Board of Trustees all regular students of the University may be admitted free on all days of the week by presenting their card of registration.

[1915-16]

PRAYERS FOR GUIDANCE.

"O Almighty Lord, who art a most strong tower to all them that put their trust in Thee, to whom all things in heaven, in earth, and under the earth, do bow and obey; be now and evermore our defence; prosper the forces of our King and country and of our allies; have mercy on the sick and wounded, our own and of the enemy; succour the dying; comfort the bereaved; cheer the anxious; uphold the faith of Thy servants, and give peace and lasting concord. Hear us, O Lord, from Heaven Thy dwelling place, and when Thou hearest, forgive, through Jesus Christ our Lord, Amen.

"Almighty God, who orderest all things both in Heaven and on earth, who in Thy over-ruling providence makest all things work together for good to them that love Thee, we pray that the spirit of wisdom, patience and self-control may be spread abroad amongst us during the continuance of this present war which has been forced upon our nation. We pray that our brothers who fight for us by sea or land, or air, may be filled with courage, patriotism, steadfastness in peril, and mercy in victory, and grant that this nation, armed with Thy defence, may be delivered from the present danger and kept in the peace promised to all whose "minds are stayed on Thee", through Jesus Christ our Lord, Amen.

"O Lord God of Hosts, by whose permission nation riseth against nation, who usest their swords for Thy judgments, and at Thy will makest war to cease; bring this present strife speedily, in Thy good

pleasure, to a just and lasting peace; and meanwhile

"We pray for those who have gone forth to fight, from the United Kingdom, from the Dominion of Canada, from this university, and from the other Dominions beyond the seas, that Thou wouldst give them courage and wisdom in danger, protection in conflict, and mercy and forbearance in victory;

"We pray for our King and for those upon whom do rest the chief burdens of responsibility, that they may be given peace of mind and fearless soundness of judgment; that all things may be well and wisely ordered to Thy honor and glory, both at home and abroad;

"We pray for those who suffer,- the dying, the wounded, the sick, the mourners for the fallen,- that Thou wouldst grant them skill and tenderness and endurance in patient watching to the healing of pain and sorrow;

"We pray for all those who have fallen in the war, that they, with us, may enter into Thy eternal rest;

"And grant, we beseech Thee, O our God, that these things may be over-ruled to the blessed issue, beyond mere earthly peace, of restored brotherhood among nations, and the enlargement of the Redeemer's Kingdom. All this we ask, O Heavenly Father, for Jesus Christ's sake, Thy Son, our Lord, Amen."

Opening Address

Session 1915 - 1916, October ~~5th~~, 1915.

Since the University closed in May we have not been called upon, I am thankful to say, to suffer as severe losses in those who are at the front as for the few months previously. Our most recent loss has been that of Lieut. Martin, an undergraduate of Trinity College, whose death was reported ^{last} ~~this~~ week.

During the summer recruiting has gone on pretty rapidly. Several university companies have been formed in connection with the other Universities of the Dominion, some of which are now at the front. Last week I received a very interesting letter from Mr. Hodder Williams of our History staff who went to England as Sergeant with No.2 Platoon of the 2nd Company, but who has been given a Commission since in an English regiment. The 2nd Company consists of sixty men, who have been joined to the Princess Patricia's. All the officers are Varsity men, almost every college and faculty being represented. Their Captain is George Smith of the department of History, who has got his men into splendid order. They ask us not to
(forget)

forget them, and I am sure that we shall constantly keep in our mind both them and the others who have already gone to the front. According to our present list there must be over 1200 graduates and undergraduates on active service. ^{The teaching staff of} Some of our ^{teaching} departments, notably History, have suffered greatly. In Medicine, as was to be expected we are short-handed, but in all departments there is on the part of those who have remained a readiness to do extra work, ^{indeed,} and all in their power to fill the gaps made by those who have gone.

The Base Hospital has been kept in England all summer. Our last word, however, is that they are about to proceed to France, if they are not already there, and from several indications we judge that they will soon be needed together with all the splendid equipment that we have given them.

When I addressed the students at the opening of the session in 1914 I gave an outline of the diplomatic correspondence that led up to, and the more immediate causes that provoked the war. Let me urge upon those who have come to the University since to master that diplomatic

(Correspondence)

correspondence.. It has become part of ~~the~~ history. ^{The world has}
~~the world.~~ ~~to have~~ now settled down to the belief, more
 well assured than ever, that the blame for this war rests
 upon one set of people and upon them almost entirely, ~~the~~ —
 the political and military leaders of the Central European
 Empires, and especially upon Germany. This is of course ~~our~~
~~the~~ conviction ^{that} of ~~us~~ and of our Allies, but I think I am
 safe in saying that it is the belief of the neutral nations
 also. In fact the Germans ^{themselves} are beginning to recognise
 that they are in the deplorable condition of isolation.
 A few days ago Dr. Dernburg ^{of unpleasant memory} said ^{in Germany} at a gathering
 of economists that they must change their ways or the
 future would be dark for them because they have no friends
 among the neutrals, South America, the goal of so many of their hopes, having with-
 turned against them.

Moreover, every attempt that they make to justify their
 diplomacy ^{to their own people or to the world} only plunges them deeper into its mire. They
 have been keenly cut by the revelations of the diplomacy ^{which their enemies have published}
 and of their brutalities. ^{continued with many propaganda prop.} In the Koenigsche Volkszeitung
 of August 20th the Berlin correspondent remarks that the
 Chancellor was filled with physical loathing when he spoke

(von B. Halloweg)

(of)

of Sir Edward Grey's frivolity and great guilt in this war, and that there was present much personal bitterness and acerbity against England. Their ~~comments~~ ^{of} the German papers ~~of~~ ^{in that speech} the German Chancellor's speech exhibited a similar temper. The Chancellor in attempting to justify himself ~~not only~~ ^{not only} was guilty of misrepresentations of what Sir Edward Grey said in July 1914, but also ~~of~~ Lord Haldane's mission in 1912. So false was he in his statements, his omissions, and his implications that the evil case of Germany has become more evil than hitherto. This speech, however, roused Sir Edward Grey, who wrote a letter with his natural sincerity and directness, setting forth what actually happened. He prodded the hypocritical Chancellor out of the nest that he had made for himself with branches or rotten sticks of diplomacy and at the same time ~~showed~~ ^{he} the bad egg that the Berlin Foreign Office had been hatching for some years. It was indeed a bad egg. As far back as 1912 von Reithmann Holweg attempted to wheedle Lord Haldane who was sincerely desirous of placing England on a better footing with Germany. ^{At that time} The German Chancellor would hear of no terms ^{of agreement}

(Excent)

with Britain

except that Germany should abide by her obligations ~~as~~ ^{to} the Triple Alliance and should continue her naval programme, while England was to ~~grant~~ ^{maintain} absolute neutrality towards Germany should she be attacked from without. What this meant has been shown in 1914. Through her ally Austria a situation was brought about in which Germany trumped up the charge that Russia was wantonly attacking her. If England had agreed to von Bethmann-Hollweg's terms of 1912, she would have had to stand aside whatever France did, or whatever happened to Belgium.

In confirmation of Germany's cynicism I may refer to a remark quoted last week from a book by Mr. Ian Malcolm, who, if I mistake not, was once Military Secretary to Earl Grey in Canada. He said that in ~~talking~~ ^{a conversation} a few years ago ~~to~~ ^{with} the Crown Prince of Prussia, ~~he said~~ ^{the latter remarked that} if England would stand ~~by~~ ^{aside in an} favourable ^{attitude} to Germany, they would take the French Colonies and give a thrashing to the swinish Frenchmen, and that thereafter Germany and Britain could hold Europe between them. The insolence of the suggestion need not negative its truthfulness, for a
(similar)

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Equally Criminal but

similar proposal ^{was} made in more courteous terms during the negotiations that led up to the war as they are recorded in the White Papers. *on which Mr. H. Smith said that it was*

Further, Berlin has made a great deal of an assumed agreement between Great Britain and Belgium whereby Belgium would grant right of way to the British Army ~~in~~ ^{upon} order to attack Germany. Sir Edward Grey has denied that the Foreign Office had any cognisance of this. It has been found to be a record of conversations between ~~the~~ ^{the} Military Attachés of Britain and Belgian authorities ~~at~~ ⁱⁿ *the* *case* in case of an attack of Germany upon France through Belgium. *steps London should take*

Put ~~this~~ ^{the} ^{also} fact ^{also} has recently come out, that Belgium reported the conversation to Berlin shortly after ~~they~~ took place in order to show Berlin that she was acting in perfectly good faith; and yet Germany is mean enough to employ this ~~as~~ an argument.

We have heard again and again of the indignation of Germany against England on account of her supremacy at

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sea. She has already proclaimed to the world that it is her object to relieve the neutral nations of the tyranny of the English fleet; ^{Sweden} ~~that this is~~ an intolerable burden to the world. The neutrals, however, seem to be less restive under the tyranny than Germany would hope them to be. It is not the neutrals that have complained of the British fleet, but Germany. Have the neutrals ever pointed out any depredation committed by the British fleet? Have they forgotten what the British fleet has done in the suppression of the slave trade; in the protection of weak native peoples against the injustice of traders; ~~and~~ in the relief of distress in every part of the world? how the British fleet has chartered the seas, has cleared them of pirates, and has made their highways safe for all? Have the neutrals forgotten that the trade of ~~England~~ ^{Sweden} is free to the world, and that ^{what} ~~where~~ she holds her own possessions she always ^{as} ~~has~~ ^{under her direct government} ~~throws it open~~ on equal terms ^{to them} with her own people? that the British fleet instead of repressing trade has so imposed international law and order upon the world

(that)

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twisting left or right since from Paris

that international commerce has been sped in safety over every sea? The neutral nations listen with as little respect to the cant of Germany when she talks about curbing the tyranny of the British fleet as they do when they hear her whining about international law, almost every precept of which she has cast to the winds.

But it is not only Britain that has learned the unreliability of the German diplomatists. President Wilson must be wearied in his very soul with their quirkiness and sophistical concessions. Their ~~artifices~~ ^{substituted for} which they have which have taken the place of their former insolence to the United States ~~are~~ ^{is} no doubt due to their own failure in ~~their~~ ^{to} ~~unwillingness~~ ^{to} to create more foes than necessary; but the ~~fact~~ ^{fact}

Submarine policy, unmonth activities

The ~~conduct~~ of the German and Austrian Embassies at

Washington, the strings of which may have been pulled from Berlin and Vienna, ^{illustrated the lengths to which they will go in} will be of service to illustrate ~~outraging the decencies among a supposedly friendly people, even to embroiling the opinions of the American people, situated as they are~~ ^{outraging the decencies among a supposedly friendly people, even to embroiling} them in domestic revolutions. ~~with such a multitude of undigested people at home, and~~

Tentative diplomacy is more a by-word (ist) than ever.

is only another evidence of the ungentlemanliness of Teutonic diplomacy.

at the Dinner given by the University
 While ~~in~~ listening to Mr. Choate last week I could not help feeling that he intended to make a very pointed contrast between all this kind of thing and his experience in Britain. ~~He referred to~~ When speaking of Lord Salisbury and Lord Lansdowne, both of whom were Foreign Ministers during his tenure of office, ~~he~~ ^{and} remarked with emphasis and great appreciation that these gentlemen were so absolutely straightforward and frank that you could rely with the fullest confidence on every word that they uttered. *This is I believe the British spirit.*

Students of the University do not halt between two opinions. ~~He cannot have two opinions as to~~ *afford to be undecided*
 the origin and conduct of this war. *You will condemn yourself if you are* The more light that is shed upon it, the more ~~will you be~~ *will you become* thankful that our statesmen were led as they were. There ~~is~~ ^{was} a righteousness that exalted the nations. Nor should you say to yourself *a slip from honour on the part of Germany & Austria* that this may have been a casual result for which repentance may easily be made. The present is the result of the past. Metternich, Bismarck, Arentthal, Berchthold and a host of lesser German and Austrian Ambassadors ~~did not act as~~ *have through generations acted as*

(honest)

honest men. I do not say that other nations have not
 had dishonest diplomatists, but these ^{men} ~~these~~ men who formed the
 diplomacy of Central Europe sowed bad seed. In Rismarck's
 "Vemoirs" you read of an Attache swarming the ~~spine~~ ^{spine} every
 night ~~in Berlin~~ in order to rob an ambassador's secrets;
 of an Austrian Foreign Minister sinking a boat with three
 of his secretaries in order to drown one who had dangerous
 secrets. You read in recent years of the Austrian
 Government employing its agents to hatch a ~~fictitious~~ ^{secret} plot
 against itself in Serbia, and then when its treachery ~~has~~ ^{was}
~~been~~ ^{was} discovered of ~~having to~~ ^{being} disown the perjurer; of wholesale
 suborning of diplomatists and then throwing them away ~~like~~ ^{as one does}
 a squeezed orange on the pretence that it was sour; of the
 wholesale purchase of the press in both Austria and Germany
 and of ~~filling~~ ^{filling} it with false reports and suspicions; -
 all ^{which} ~~created~~ ^{created} a form of policy the immoral results of which
 are evident to-day. I may refer you to Steed's "Hapsburg
 Monarchy" written before this war broke out.

The present I say is explicable by the past. If these men had acted with the ordinary honesty that exists in business in average communities we should not be where we are. I am not speaking of perfection. I am speaking of average honesty. If for the last three generations there had been this average honesty in Central Europe, to-day there would have been something like decency among the nations. The tares were sown among the wheat, often in broad daylight, and now we reap the harvest.

has also been conducted by the same
 The method of ~~conducting~~ ^{conducting} this war is another indication as to its ~~injustice~~ ^{injustice}. *has also been conducted by the same* Evil men wage war with brutality. Righteous men endeavour to wage war humanely. In the summer many of us read Lord Bryce's report on the Belgian Atrocities, a report prepared by some of the leading judicial minds of England. This report deepens the impression that had been made last winter as to the ruthlessness of our foes. Its horror is such as to justify the pouring out of our blood and treasure to save the world from domination by such an enemy. Here again the actions
 (are)

are not momentary outbursts of passion. They are symptomatic. This awful indictment of the cruelty of the soldier is an even greater indictment of ^{his} ~~the~~ officer. If the private knew that he would be shot were he detected in such outrages he would not ^{have} committed them, but the officers are corrupt. If ^{with} the average regiment of the line has done these things there must be lack of discipline higher up. We are not surprised to be told ~~therefore~~ on the most reliable authority possible that the ^{primary} ~~conduct~~ of the officers of the Prussian Guard is indecently immoral.

I do not wish to make any extravagant charge against a whole nation, but ^{the} false ideas of honor and of conduct have I am afraid like a small trickle from a polluted sewer poisoned much of the stream of the national Teutonic life.

It would not be becoming in me to make any pharisaical boast as to our ^{own} national righteousness, but in calling you to rejoice in your heritage as Britons and in urging you to defend your life and the Empire to which you

(belong)

belong, let me remind you that in the past ~~the men who have~~
 been public leaders have been men like Cromwell, of whom Morley
 said, "he was no Frederick the Great, who spoke of mankind as
~~disseminating~~ ^{disseminating} ~~Rasse~~. He belonged to the nobler and rarer
 type of men who see the golden side, who counted faith, pity
 and hope among the counsels of practical wisdom and who for
 practical power seek a moral base". Men like the Earl of
 Chatham, Burke, Pitt, Peel, Bright, Gladstone, Salisbury, and
 to take a ~~modern~~ ^{contemporary} instance, Sir Edward Grey.

Consider that in Oxford the home of so many
 of the past leaders of the country the youth are steeped in
 the idealism ^{of the} and ripest thought ^{on} of the ~~Political~~ ^{Political} ~~and~~ ^{and} ~~the~~ ^{the}
 of Plato and Aristotle, to say nothing of the Greek and
 Roman historians. The British politicians ^{also} have appealed
 to the people by the living word, and then by discussion
 in Parliament they ^{have} led the country. It is not sufficient
 to say that Britain has had political instinct. Of course
 she had had political instinct, but by winning ~~the~~ ^{his}
 constituency ^{and} appealing to reason and sentiment the

(British)

British statesman has educated the people into their present position and he himself has become responsible to their average judgment. In spite of all charges of ~~parasitism~~ ^{parasitism} the middle class Briton is pervaded by a spirit, which is interpreted for us by Wordsworth, an eminently British poet:

" O Starry Loveliver ! Yet thou dost wear
The Godhead's most benignant grace;
Nor know we any thing so fair
As is the smile upon thy face;
Flowers laugh before thee on their beds
And fragrance in thy footing treads;
Thou dost preserve the stars from wrong;
And the most ancient heavens, through
Thee, are fresh and strong. "

based upon these principles of representation
 It is to maintain ~~such~~ an Empire, that you ^{present, duty & freedom}
 Canadians with all your privileges are called to-day. Let
 no one think that the individual is of small account. It
 is true that we find ourselves in the presence of portentous
 phenomena. ^{Masses on both fronts} Masses of men ~~are~~ counted by the million. ^{I know how this strikes the imagination.}
~~our side too we talk in millions, and yet I have in my mind~~
^{I can picture to myself} a contrast. Von Hindenburg's millions thrown ~~en masse~~
 against the Russians; but a youth of 18, well educated, ready
 for the University, an only son of delicate parents, marching
 along the muddy roads of East Prussia, and then thrown one
 of a heap upon the foe in a regiment commanded by his uncle.
 The uncle is shot, the regiment is cut to pieces, and for
 two days this boy lies on the ground wounded, his water-bottle
 empty. ^{He is not} One among thousands like him, but by some rare chance
 he is picked up and carried to a hospital in Berlin. ^{That is the contrast}
 is a contrast between the individual and the mass. The
 individual in spite of all the tender solicitude seems to
 count for nothing, ^{but in this matter, he is} but this is only apparent. ^{He must} Those
^{are} masses ^{with such} with ordered and marvellous precision, ^{that} whereby hundreds of
 (thousands)

But how many have the power of the individual? How many are
 not content?

hundred thousand effect junctions with other hundreds of thousands ^{strong} ~~strong~~ ^{thousands} miles away. ^{They} ~~no~~ withdraw here and mass there. ^{They} ~~not~~ thin out ^{on this line} ~~on this line~~ here and group into a wedgehead at another point; ^{but one general} ~~which~~ fails to make connection at a key position ~~that~~ throws the whole strategy into confusion, and by one or two or three individual men. ^{how in the face of the} The will of the individual stands out in conspicuous influence just at a time that it seems to be lost in the mass. Do not therefore resign yourselves to fatalism and say that you have no duty because you are but one. It is true that ^{we are being borne} ~~there are~~ great currents, ~~on which we are all borne along,~~ but most Canadian youths know something about guiding a canoe on the swirling river. With swift and full course the stream breaks against rocks and divides into great sluices which now and again show a gleam of the brown bed beneath and there run deep, - a very cataract of destruction to the unskilled onlooker, but the average boy rejoices in the venture, and by a dip of the paddle ^{here} and another ^{touch} ~~there~~ ^{he makes} his canoe ^{ride} ~~falls~~ securely into the calm stream below. So the individual steers his way ^{in the untamed} ~~waters~~ of life.

come to this point
 You are here to learn skill and courage *and especially of the kind*
make the venture for
 it is for you during this term to ~~decide how you will steer~~
building up a good one.
 yourself in these forces of life. I cannot decide for
there is an attempt to guide
 you, but I do urge you not to all yourself to be borne ~~on~~ *on the bosom of*
the these forces. Great issues are at stake. *the character*
of the of the ~~for~~ *what I* have outlined is such that we must ~~win~~ *defeat* him,
 and as average high-spirited creatures you and I must take our
share in share. The University has done nobly already. I hope that
 during this winter we shall do even better. You cannot spend
the year for peace
 your life ~~better~~ *than* in giving it for a noble cause. Make
 yourselves ready for this fight. Prepare now. Some may
 enlist early; others may finish the session. All the men
 may join the Officers' Training Corps and drill. There is
 great work for the women also. Their courage is as high as
 that of the men. They can inspire others. They can urge
 others to do. They can work at home. Let this be for all
 of us a year of great sacrifice.

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University of Toronto.

PRESIDENT'S OFFICE. October 13th, 1915

As you are aware a subscription for the British Red Cross is being taken throughout the Empire on October 21st. I have hence responsible for seeing that members of the University staff are personally given the opportunity of making any contributions that they may desire. In order that none may be overlooked I am asking certain gentlemen to become responsible for certain buildings. Will you be kind enough to have the matter brought to the attention of all members of the University Staff in the Building, and to have your report completed not later than the evening of the 21st of October?

Printed information is being sent to each member of the staff.

Mr. W. A. Moore, the Bursar of the University, has kindly consented to act as Treasurer of the University contributions.

Will you please let me know at once whether you will undertake this duty, and oblige,

Yours sincerely,

President.

October 18th, 1915

Dear Sir:

I am enclosing certain information with regard to the subscription that is to be taken throughout the Empire on Thursday, October 21st, in aid of the British Red Cross Fund. The university staff raised \$1600 in December, 1914, for the Belgian Relief Fund under the auspices of the Board of Trade, and \$1500 for the support of a Belgian professor last spring. Is it too much to expect that the staff may be able to do as much for the British Red Cross Fund as for either of these other objects?

Yours sincerely,

H. A. Falconer,

President.

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November 8th, 1915

Dear Sir:

I have received information from the Officer Commanding the Officers' Training Corps by reason of which I have decided to ask the staff of the University to meet with me in the West Hall of the Main Building on Wednesday afternoon, November 10th, at 4:30 p.m. in order to discuss with them the present situation. Will you be kind enough to attend the meeting if at all possible?

Yours sincerely,

President.

November 10th, 1915

I can heartily commend the work of the V.M.C.A. to the support of the students of the University. It is one of the most useful student organisations with many beneficial activities and I hope that the forthcoming campaign for funds will be successful. I cannot speak too highly of the generous spirit showed by the undergraduates in the effort for the British Red Cross Society, but I feel sure that they will also be generous in maintaining our own university organisations which at present are in danger of being crippled unless we all rally to their support.

F. A. Falconer

University of Toronto.

PRESIDENT'S OFFICE.

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February 4th, 1916

Dear Sir:

I have arranged that the order of business at five o'clock next Thursday, February 10th, at the meeting of the Board of Governors shall be the consideration of the report of the Science Staff with regard to the proposal of the Royal Canadian Institute. If you desire to be present on that occasion with the other members of the Science Staff will you meet a few minutes before that hour near the Found Room.

I am,

Yours sincerely,

President.

University of Toronto.

PRESIDENT'S OFFICE.

March 8th, 1916

Dear Sir:

President Falconer has received the accompanying report from Mr. Pritchett, President of the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching, with the following request:

"I beg you will place a copy in the hands of each trustee and of each professor, that you will invite a free discussion of it, and that you will transmit to me for the information of the trustees such criticisms or enquiries as may be offered. It is the hope of the trustees that these may reach us by the middle or last of March."

Yours sincerely,

President's Secretary.

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University of Toronto.

PRESIDENT'S OFFICE.

March 27th, 1916

Dear Sir:

I sent you recently a copy of a report by the Carnegie Foundation on a new scheme for annuities and insurance which they wish to be considered by the different Universities now on the Foundation. In order that I may be in a position to lay before the Board of Governors the views of the members of the staff who have received this communication I am calling a meeting for Friday, March 31st, in the Croft Chapter House, at four o'clock. I shall take it as a favour if you will endeavour to be present.

Yours sincerely,

President.

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The General Medical Council of Great Britain consists of representatives from 24 teaching and formerly licensing bodies of which 15 are universities, also 3 representatives elected by the medical practitioners registered in England, one representative elected by the medical practitioners registered in Scotland, and one representative elected by the medical practitioners registered in Ireland; in all 29.

The candidate for a professional course in Medicine passes a matriculation examination the standard of which is fixed by the General Medical Council, and must register with the General Council within 15 days of commencing study and spend five sessions of eight months each at an Institution where the standard is assuredly maintained under the inspection of the General Medical Council.

The General Medical Council fixes the standard of proficiency and it is their duty to secure the maintenance of such standard in all teaching institutions mentioned. For that purpose inspectors are appointed in such number as the Council determines and these shall attend as the General Council may direct, at all or any of the qualifying examinations held by the bodies aforesaid. Thus the medical degree granted by one of the aforesaid universities whose standard has been approved by the Inspectors of the General Medical Council qualifies the student for a license to practise.

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The University possesses the following thoroughly equipped laboratories for the scientific subjects preliminary to the study of Medicine: Physics, Chemistry, Biology, Anatomy, Physiology, Biochemistry, Pathology, Pathological Chemistry, Pharmacology, Hygiene. These laboratories are not only equipped according to the best modern standards but they are directed and maintained by a staff of distinguished scientists who in every case but one devote their full time to the work of the laboratory.

For the professional work on the clinical side the University has the control of the Toronto General Hospital with 500 beds, a Hospital recently erected and recognized as one of the best on the continent. In this Hospital a room has been set aside for the clinical instruction of the students and the Pathological laboratories are in close proximity. The Department of Obstetrics and Gynaecology is equipped with a laboratory of its own. In this Hospital the clinical departments of Medicine, Surgery, Obstetrics, Gynaecology, Ophthalmology, Laryngology and Otology are conducted with the best of modern equipment. There is also a large Out-patient department which is conducted on scientific lines for the purpose of medical research bearing upon professional instruction.

In addition the University has the privileges of St. Michael's Hospital with 350 beds, the Sick Children's Hospital with 160 beds and the Western Hospital with 253 beds, in all of which the instruction is conducted by the staff appointed by the University for this purpose.

Further through private benefaction the Medical Research Fund amounting to \$15,000 a year has been established and Fellows appointed under this fund conduct research work in clinical medicine and pathology in the new Pathological Laboratories and the Toronto General Hospital. Research work in Surgery is also conducted under the department of Surgery.

University of Toronto.

PRESIDENT'S OFFICE.

[1915-16]

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The names of those from this university who within the past year have fallen for their country will be held in perpetual remembrance for their honourable career. In the next generation it will be of small account that they did not fill out the span of life that was to be expected of them when they matriculated and that all died young. What they did in a few months will be a memory retold in old age by their comrades to their children, and many a student in the future will wonder what manner of men they were, and will ask himself whether if the call came to him he also would face his duty as they did, and die as they died. They will become in some sort a concrete standard for their successors, a traditional conscience for public service. In course of time their contemporaries will grow old and pass away one by one, but these men who went out of life near together at this eventful time will always remain young, remembered as they were in their prime, of bodily strength unabated, of dauntless courage, of fair fame, the example in this university for untold years of virtuous Canadian youth, who though they lived far from the rumours and preparations of war, did not refuse to yield their lives for the maintenance of those principles, which outlast all human life and give substance and worth to the pilgrimage of each whether it be for twenty years or three-score.

November 27th, 1915

Dear Sir:

In accordance with the resolution passed at the meeting of the staff which was held a fortnight ago a committee was appointed and has considered carefully what may be done to impress upon the students of the University the seriousness of the issues involved in the present war.

It has been decided (1) that the Editors of "Varsity" be requested to insert a series of short articles signed by members of the staff dealing with some of the most vital issues of the war; (2) that the students of University College and the University Faculties shall be addressed briefly by the President and members of the staff; and (3) that a few of the leading public men of the Dominion shall be asked to address the students in Convocation Hall at such hours of the day as would be most likely to secure the best attendance.

The Committee recognizes that the active sympathy of the staff in keeping the matter before the minds of students in such a way as they may decide is most judicious will be a powerful factor in creating and maintaining the right spirit within the University.

Yours sincerely,

R. A. Falconer,

President.

In New York the Annual Dinner of the graduates of the University of Toronto was held on March 13th in the Yale University Club. It was presided over by Dr. R. G. Snyder. There was an attendance of about 60 representing all the Faculties and both older and recent graduates. Addresses were made by the President and Professor A. E. Macallur setting forth the changed conditions in which the University finds itself both as to its present condition and outlook by reason of the present war. Reference was also made to the postgraduate scholarships to establish which an effort is being made by the Alumni throughout the United States.

On Wednesday, March 15th, the President met about a dozen of the graduates of Philadelphia at the house of Dr. Thomas McCrae.

On Thursday, March 16th, Dr. L. F. Barker invited the graduates in Baltimore and the surrounding district to meet the President at dinner at his own house. About fifteen were present.

At Pittsburgh on March 23rd there was a dinner held in the University Club and attended by about 35 graduates and their wives under the Presidency of Dr. O. Klotz, Professor of Pathology in the University of Pittsburgh. In Pittsburgh there have been for many years a number of graduates from the Faculty of Applied Science who are holding prominent positions in the steel industries and the railways. On the Medical Faculty of the University there are also several of our graduates. In these four centres a deep interest in Canada was evinced

as was to be expected and hope was expressed on the part of the graduates that the University would be able to meet the new situation that will arise with the close of the war.

March 28th, 1916.